TEXAS

Beach Nourishment on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the U.S.—2002, 2003
This project helps state and local governments along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the U.S. make informed decisions about the nourishment of beaches by consolidating the best scientific and technical information and tools for evaluating and understanding beach nourishment into one source. This resource is a user-friendly Web site that includes relevant information and tools from the fields of coastal geology, engineering, economics, law and policy, and the biological sciences.

Coastal Ocean Habitat Project—2000
www.csc.noaa.gov/products/gulfmex/startup.htm
The Coastal Ocean Habitat Project generated Center data products that utilized satellite observations of U.S. coastal waters. A retrospective study of the northern Gulf of Mexico was produced.

Coastal Texas Land Cover Change—1992, 1997
www.csc.noaa.gov/crs/lca/texas.html
This project was a collaborative effort to map terrestrial land resources in estuarine watershed environments of the Texas coast and to identify changes in these areas. The Center provided the imagery used for analysis, as well as assistance with ground verification and accuracy assessment. The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department has used the data for environmental assessments of several coastal residential projects and to examine human impacts on Galveston Bay. For this project, the data were acquired according to the Center's Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP) protocol.

Corpus Christi Bay, Benthic Habitat—1994
www.csc.noaa.gov/crs/bhm/tx.html
This project was part of an effort to determine the distribution of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) in parts of the Corpus Christi Bay National Estuary Program site. The project, carried out by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, incorporated historical aerial photography from the 1950s and 1970s to develop trend data. The 1994 photography was acquired according to the Center's Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP) methods. Extensive field observations were used to identify algal communities and also determine SAV species in selected areas.

CZMA Bibliographies
www.csc.noaa.gov/CZIC/
The Center's library has cataloged NOAA's Coastal Zone Information Center collection, produced by state coastal management programs under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). This collection contains documents that span a number of coastal topics and includes brochures, management plans, and legislative information. A bibliography of this information for the State of Texas will be available beginning in 2003.

Harmful Algal Bloom Project—1999 to 2003
www.csc.noaa.gov/crs/habf/
This project is developing information systems to help coastal resource managers control shellfish harvesting closures and issue public health alerts. A harmful algal bloom e-mail bulletin and a near real-time information system on the Internet are available to managers.

Maintaining Quality Standards at Coastal and Marine Managed Areas—2002, 2003
The focus of this effort is a visitor use management handbook for managers. Originally developed for the National Park Service, this redesigned handbook provides tools for planning for and managing visitor use and visitor-related impacts on coastal and marine managed areas.

Protected Areas GIS (PAGIS)
www.csc.noaa.gov/pagis/
The PAGIS project brought compatible geographic information systems (GIS), geographic data management, and Internet capabilities to each of the nation's 25 Estuarine Research Reserves and 13 Marine Sanctuaries. Through PAGIS, the reserves and sanctuaries also developed advanced data sets, underwent extensive training, and found innovative ways to make the most effective use of their new data and technological capabilities.

Shoreline Data Rescue—1997 to 2001
www.csc.noaa.gov/products/shorelines/
GIS-compatible shoreline data sets that include high-resolution contemporary and historic shorelines are available from the Center's Web site. The source of the historic shoreline data is NOAA t-sheet charts dating from the 1800s. This information is most frequently used to measure shoreline change.